

Cairo, June 1907.

NOTICE.

During the absence in Europe of Mr. ROWLAND SNELLING, Editor and Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette," all cheques and receipts will be signed by Mr. G. I. SWANSON, acting Editor and Manager, and countersigned by Mr. A. MARAVELLI, Cashier.

30738-15-2

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

S. P. C. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has engaged four new inspectors, of which two are for Cairo and two for the suburbs.

Lamp Explosion.

At Bab-el-Charih, a young native girl, named Nabihah Ali, living in the rue Ben-el-Sayar, was badly burnt by the explosion of a spirit lamp containing alcohol, over which she was boiling water. The doctor declares it an extremely grave case.

Bathing Fatality.

On Saturday morning, at Helouan, a small native boy, named Ismail, was bathing in a large basin attached to a steam mill, when he was attacked by cramp. The boy sank and was drowned in a few moments. His body was recovered by a mechanic.

Return Railway Tickets.

The Administration of the State Railways have decided to reinstate return tickets. They will be issued from the 1st of January 1902 the rebate being we understand 15% of the double fare. The issue will only be made to and from the larger stations.

A Foundling.

On Sunday evening a new-born male child was found in the Wally quarter near the Khedivial Observatory at Cairo, abandoned by its parents. The child was immediately taken by the police to the hospital where it was received in the special ward for infants. The police are searching for some clue to the parents.

Custom House Regulations.

A petition is circulating at Port Said, addressed to the Custom House Administration protesting against the modifications concerning the rules for the exportation of merchandise. These modifications impose an additional charge for the dispatching of goods, causing a day's delay, and it is alleged, serious deterioration by the opening of parcels.

Biography of Cecil Rhodes.

It is announced that the Rhodes Trustees have selected one of their number, Sir Lewis Michell, to collect materials for a life of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The trustees will be greatly obliged if any persons having letters from, or other papers of interest relating to Mr. Rhodes will send them to Sir Lewis Michell, St. Albans, who will acknowledge receipt and be responsible for their safe return.

Patriarch of Antioch.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria, notice was given of a letter received from Mr. Gregoire, recently elected patriarch of Antioch, demanding the ratification of his election. The Patriarchate has refused to accept of this request and has declared itself in opposition to his appointment to the episcopal throne, alleging that Mr. Gregoire is of Arah nationality.

Cotton Growing in the West Indies.

Sir Alfred Jones has received the following letter from Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner for Agriculture in the West Indies: "You will rejoice to hear that the prospects of cotton for next year are favourable. We have had nice rains, and the cotton growers are planting first-class seeds supplied them by this Department." A system has been started in Jamaica, under the auspices of Sir Alfred Jones, to encourage cotton growing by the peasants. An experiment made last year was very successful, and it is hoped that this year, when many acres will be planted, the same success will be achieved. An advance is made to the extent of £10 per acre, the crop being taken as security. This system is to some extent modelled upon Lord Cromer's policy in this country which was a conspicuous success.

KHEDIVIAL YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA.

The following are the starting times and handicaps for the month of August:

Rating class.	P. M.
"The Pea-Flot" (whose name has now been changed to "Maltese Cross") will be allowed 3 minutes more than her allowance on Rating.	

CLASS II.

Anno Mario	2.54
Dellikani	3.00
Tair of Mina	3.05
Celtic	3.08
Wee Two	3.08
Minnie	3.08
Coot	3.09
L'Aiglon	3.11
Lemini	3.11
"Bambou I"	3.15
Akaba	3.82
Catalpa	3.83

LORD CROMER'S GRANT.

HALF HEARTED OPPOSITION.

Mr. W. Redmond (N. Clare, East) in opposing the grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer, said that he was not actuated by any personal motive or feeling against Lord Cromer. The reward of Lord Cromer should be derived from Egyptian sources and not from the taxpayers of this country. Was Lord Cromer to receive £50,000 because instead of carrying out the policy of evacuation, according to his orders, in Egypt, he had made that country into a British province? Lord Cromer was to be rewarded for doing that which could be characterized only as false and fraudulent. In the face of the civilised world (Opposition cries of "Shame" and "General cries of "Withdraw") Apart from public works and from the regulation of the finances of Egypt, Lord Cromer's work in that country had been singularly unsuccessful and unfortunate. (Cries of dissent.) The position in Egypt was the same as in Ireland. Every position of power and emolument was held by Englishmen, while the Egyptians were hewers of wood and drawers of water in their own country. As to education, the Egyptians believed that the policy had been to keep the masses in a state of ignorance and Lord Cromer's cry of "No, no" was as to render their political advancement an impossibility. (Renewed cries of "No, no.") This was one of the occasions on which it was difficult for him to ascertain what was the real difference between Liberals and Unionists. (Laughter.) He denied that the Department of Justice in Egypt had been put on a satisfactory basis. He objected to a subscription being got up for a man whose administration would be regarded as a blot upon the Egyptian flag. (Cries of "What not!")

Mr. Beaumont (L.)—"What not!" Mr. William Redmond did not think that that was an expression which should come from an English gentleman, but one was not surprised when one recollected that the hon. member was a relative of Lord Clanricarde. (Lord Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Beaumont rose amidst a storm of Nationalist cheers.

The Chairman said the hon. member was not entitled to make such remarks. Did he rise to a point of order? (Cheers.)

Mr. Beaumont said he did. He was quite willing to withdraw his remark. (Cheers.)

It was made in regard to the state of affairs in Egypt, and not in regard to what the hon. member said. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond said it did not matter what was meant. It was aimed at any system of Home Rule and self-government. It was notorious that the efforts of Lord Cromer—(loud laughter)—he meant Lord Cromer—were against the freedom of the Egyptian people. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Kettle (N. East Tyrone) said if it was true that Lord Cromer was a poor man it was to his credit, but that was no reason for taking £50,000 out of the pockets of people who were infinitely poorer. (Nationalist cheers.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to let, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE BERBERINE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a lot of talk of dissatisfaction amongst the natives in Egypt, but this insupportable state of affairs is hardly due to the real Egyptian who is quite a peaceable sort of person. I wish to say that it is due to the Berberine pest, the attitude of those is insupportable and becomes worse daily; every house has its band of Berberine loafers on benches or chairs outside, and their deliberations last well into the night and are expensively to householders.

There can be no reasonable objection to domestic discussions their affairs when their work is over, and incidentally their employers' shortcomings, but that they should encumber the pavement and disturb the rest of those residing in the vicinity is insupportable. I have seen in your columns a well deserved justification of the efforts of the Cairo City Police in the face of huge difficulties but at the same time I think this is somewhat discounted by their cessation of the recent purging of the city of undesirable and unemployed of the black persuasion. In writing this I have strong hopes that the police will make an effort and remove their encumbrance against the Berberine pest, from which we all suffer, and carry it through to the bitter end, as the matter is sufficiently serious and the discharged servants, saïces, and even men in employment are disgracefully insolent.

Yours faithfully

SUFFERER.

Cairo, August 4.

STOCK-JOBBER'S SUICIDE.

About half past eleven yesterday morning two reports of a revolver were heard from the Belle Vue Café, near the Ramleh station, and those who rushed to the scene found a young Greek lying dead on the steps of the café. The man who proved to be a jobber on the Bourse, by name Dimitri Constantinidis, had shot himself in the chest and the mouth. When the identity of the body was revealed it was thought that financial trouble was the cause of suicide, but the consular authorities attributed it to a quarrel with a young

LORD CROMER.

INTERESTING CHARACTER SKETCH.

The following interesting character sketch of Lord Cromer appears in the "Daily Chronicle" of the 30th ult. from the pen of "Anglo-Egyptian."

It was Sunday afternoon at the "Zoo" in Cairo. A little family party—father, mother, nurse and child—came strolling along. There was no state—no escort, no footman, no "Cavasses" sparkling in gold and white, such as run, with their significant glances, in front of the meaneat foreign Consul in the streets of Cairo. It was just a little middle-class party out for their weekly holiday—enjoying the sunshine, gazing at the strange animals—immensely concerned and interested in the behaviour of the beasts. It was the same group that you see wandering happily on Sundays under the plane trees in the Champs Elysees, or under the lindes in any little German town. The man was grey-haired, but still keen-eyed, strongly built and bronzed of face. He seemed more anxious about the baby than either the mother or the nurse.

PHARAOH OR SLAVE?

That was my first sight of Lord Cromer—three years ago; and it gave me the key to his power over Egypt. Most Anglo-Indians believe that you must govern Oriental peoples by discipline, and make themselves immensely ridiculous in the process. "The East bows low in deep disdain"—but it is not in the least impressed. All our Durbars leave them untouched. A white man in a frock coat, crowned with roses, is scarcely less absurd to them than to us. They can beat us so easily at that game. Lord Cromer's was quite another form of triumph. It was a victory of simplicity. The gewgaws of power—the balls and banquettes, the palaces and attendants—were left to the Khedive and the Foreign Consuls. Lord Cromer kept the reality.

But it was a terrible life, and there is no wonder that he finds himself now, at sixty-five, condemned to an idleness which is the price of years of over-strain. At the end of his time Lord Cromer had concentrated in his hands almost every thread of the Government over 10,000,000 of human beings. Warned by a terrible illness he actually given up all social life, which was charmingly given up by his beautiful wife. "Early to bed and early to rise" was his law. Every morning he would see all his "Advisers"—the real Ministry of Englishmen, who control the shadowy Egyptian Cabinet. Everything of importance came to him. He missed nothing—mastered everything. Then, in the afternoon, a drive, and again, at six, another set of audiences, a plain dinner, and bed at nine. It was the life of a Pharaoh.

But he loved it with the passion of a true ruler. Nothing but a complete breakdown would have ever torn him from it. Think of his Egyptian record. Indian Viceroys rule for five years, and then, if they are wise, give way to others. Tropical Governors rarely remain beyond six, and even then come home with broken constitutions. Egypt, lived in the greater part of the year, is almost as trying as India. But Lord Cromer stayed it out for twenty years on his second stay. Before that he had been seven years in India, and one before in Egypt. Thirty-two continuous years of Oriental rule! It is the biggest English record in that line.

Egypt gradually became his only love. Others came and went. He stayed on. He refused the Viceroyalty of India. He rejected the Foreign Ministry of the British Empire. With Teutonic thoroughness which all the Berberine have, he stuck to his job, and preferred rather to do that thoroughly than to tinker at twenty others. He made his mistakes, like other men; but, after all, what an Egypt he read, and what an Egypt he left!

"READ MY REPORTS."

The next time I saw Lord Cromer after that glimpse in the Cairo garden he was in the British Consulate. There he lived and had his being. Characteristically of his rule, the house he inhabited was away from the centre of Cairo—a big Victorian building with a front garden and law drive like a suburban villa. He made few pretensions than that of many an Egyptian pasha. But though it was remote, every Cairo driver—every fazeel "cabby" on those pretty little two-horsed victorias that make life in Cairo so pleasant and elegant for the English visitor—knew his way directly. "The Lord's" he asked—with a swarthy grin—most of the drivers are Nubians—and with a proud crack of the whip they were bowled off at a reckless and dangerous pace.

It was a high-collared, sombre room I was ushered into, and the man I had seen at the Zoo was sitting at a table writing. After a few words of greeting he sat back from his papers and scanned me with a pair of very formidable eyes.

"Have you read my reports?" I had to confess that I had not. Lord Cromer instantly rang a bell, and a clerk appeared with my reports," he said.

The clerk disappeared, and came back in a few minutes staggering under the burden.

"Read those and come back again."

I staggered away, read them, and came back. It was the beginning of a friendship.

It was also the first step to any real knowledge of Egypt.

He has always been very proud of his reports, and quite rightly. No one should

criticise Lord Cromer's rule in Egypt without

THE ENGLISH WAY.

It was a wonder how he ever found time to write them. Knowing what it is to produce a book, I asked him once how he did it. "It is quite simple," he said, "I write them on my trips up the Nile." Every year in February or March he would leave Cairo and embark on a steamer up to the First Cataract, and sometimes the Second Cataract. Sitting on deck all day, he would write his Annual Report. It was the only place where he could be so free and so free. Lord Cromer went to Egypt a poor man and came away a poor man. Other Barings have heaped up or thrown away great wealth. Lord Cromer has made a nation fabulously wealthy, but he has reaped no profit himself beyond the salary he has spent at Cairo. The land values of Egypt have gone up 150 per cent, but it has been the men among them should profit by one penny from that. Rather they have lost by the rise in the price of living.

He is the last to ask any credit for that. Rightly, he regards it as the proper English rule—the rule for all Englishmen in such positions. Personally, he wishes, I feel sure, for no reward now. The "wealth of wild olive" would be the best prize for such services. But cash and public dinners are our English way; and that way must be followed.

Let Liberals think seriously before they throw serious blame on such a rule. There are spots in the sun; and Lord Cromer at the end was a tired man. But on the whole, his record is the finest example of Liberal principles applied to empire. To discredit Lord Cromer is to encourage a ruler of a very different type.

FIRE IN CAIRO.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in the Egyptian Cavalry stable in a masonry building containing straw bedding. The call reached the Cairo Fire station at 10 p.m. and a steamer from Waili station was immediately on the spot followed by a steamer from Cairo. When the brigade arrived the fire had obtained a complete hold on the building and its highly inflammable contents, and Captain Jones, who was in charge, directed his efforts towards the isolation of the conflagration and the prevention of its spread to an adjoining cold store which happily escaped damage.

The water pressure was poor but thanks to the timely and devoted efforts of the Panini Department, who supplied water carts, a fair pressure was maintained and although some 250 tons of forage were alight the fire was restrained and mastered, but only after immense efforts.

The damage is estimated at £1,000 and at the time of writing a steamer is still staying on the smouldering debris which in the lower hayr is still at white heat owing to the nature of the fuel which provoked the outbreak. The Egyptian troops are removing the debris as it cools but considerable labour is still entailed.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A Cairo correspondent suggests that at the present time, when so many people are short of money, it would be an opportune moment for those dividend paying Banks and Trading Companies that distribute their profits annually, to declare an interim payment now. By so doing he considers that the present situation would be ameliorated, and many shareholders, who are now being forced to sell to pay their taxes, would be in a position to hold their shares and gradually adjust their liabilities.

THE VANITY OF RAMESES II.

In a lecture at King's College last week, on the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Beir el Bahari, Professor Naville said one of the great annoyances of Egyptian explorers was to find the name of Rameses II. on many of the antiquities, some of which must have existed a thousand years before he was born. He apparently had always busied himself by having his name put on everything he possibly could, when it had no right and no business there.

In an interview appearing in the "Evening News" Mr. Naville said that "Rameses II. did not deserve to be called 'The Great.' The more we discover about him, the more we realise what a pious fraud he was.

"He wished to be colossal, and he was not content with the famous praise of his own people. Being a man of broad ideas, he arranged that posterity as well should share his own opinion of his greatness.

"To this end he conceived the happy notion of causing his name to be inscribed on every temple, statue, and monument that he imagined would stand the test of time."

LEAVING HIS MARK.

"His plan succeeded only too well. For many years, in consequence of it, explorers have united in deciding that he must have been of great genius.

"He wished to dazzle posterity, and he did so. But now we are beginning to find him out. Some of the antiquities on which his name appears must have existed quite 1,000 years before he was born.

"Occasionally he even went to the length of erasing the name formerly borne by a statue and substituting his own. He was never particular whose name it was that he erased.

"Frequently it was that of one of his predecessors. One wonders what the Egyptian

man in the street thought of it all.

"Rameses was not content in any way.

HAFEZ AWAD INTERVIEWED.

THE MODERATES' POLICY.

In an interview with a representative of the "Daily Chronicle," Hafez Awad, Vice-President and editor of "Al Mansour," said:

"Those who would correctly appreciate the political situation in Egypt must understand that there are several currents operating. There is the extreme section which clamours for complete autonomy. This section, if I may so put it, would like to run before it can walk. Their policy is to demand immediate evacuation, so that the Egyptians, people may assume entire control of the affairs of the country. Then at the other extreme, there is the policy advocated by the Occupation Press and party, which desires that the present régime may continue indefinitely. These latter are not Egyptians, but Syrians, who have no right to speak for Egypt."

"I," said Mr. Awad laughingly, "am an unfortunate moderate, and the party I represent does not agree with either of the extremist sections. At the same time, I have no hesitation in saying that the Moderates are not only numerically the strongest party in Egypt, but they represent the substantial and responsible element in the population."

TO WORK WITH THE BRITISH.

"What, you ask, is our policy? I say that the Egyptians, as a people, are in harmony with the British authorities, and in such a way as to develop the institutions that were established by Lord Dufferin in 1882-83. We are not advocating anything violent or revolutionary. We desire for the present the development of the embryo constitution which was inaugurated, or I might say, invented, by Lord Dufferin. At the present time, as every-

one knows, we have studied Egyptian politics, the institutions which have a semblance of a representative character are without legislative power. We Nationalists would like such power conferred upon these institutions. We do not, of course, ask for full Parliamentary government at once, such as you have in England—that would be going too far—but it is our ultimate object. Our great desire is to work hand-in-hand with the English if the English will work hand-in-hand with us in developing our present institutions. For instance, our desirable reform for which we are asking is without legislation by the people to the Legislative Council and the General Assembly. At present the members of these two bodies are elected by the provincial councils."

Lord Cromer's resignation and Sir Eldon Gorst's appointment having been mentioned, the question naturally suggested itself. Do the Nationalists anticipate any concessions in the direction of their wishes?

"We do not," said Mr. Awad. "Sir Eldon Gorst is, I think, wisely acting. We do not know what his intentions are, but we are hoping for some improvement, and our hopes are strengthened by the fact that there is a strong Liberal Government in power just now. There is, in fact, danger ahead unless something is done."

"What danger, you ask? The danger that the Moderates, who represent the responsible people of the country, will, unless a considerable number of their demands are satisfied, throw in their lot with the extreme section. That would be a calamity for England and for Egypt, which it would be impossible to exaggerate. We want to avoid that calamity, and it is by following our policy that it will be avoided. It must not be supposed that we do not appreciate all that has been done by England for Egypt on the side of its material prosperity; our complaints are on the moral and political side."

NOT MORE LETHARGIC.

It has been suggested by those who take an interest in Egyptian affairs that the Egyptian to-day is more lethargic and indifferent, and less worthy of the full rights of citizenship than his countryman of the pre-Occupation period. This, Mr. Awad would not admit.

"There is, undoubtedly," he said, "a re-awakening of the national conscience, and it takes the form of a widespread feeling that the people should have a larger share in the government of their country than they at present possess. We better answer than that at present you have to the apathetic. But the position is very unsatisfactory. Our just and reasonable claims have been too long denied, and this feeling that I speak of is what is meant when the newspapers talk about 'political unrest.' The feeling will go on increasing, and, as I say, may drive moderate men to the extremist side if nothing is done."

Mr. Awad had something to say about the educational system of the country.

"It is a national evil," he said, "and does not bring out the young men who would be able to take high positions of responsibility. Instead of England, as she professed when she came to the country, preparing the people to govern themselves, she is, on the contrary, retarding the process. Knowledge, for instance, is imparted in two languages, English and French, and it is obvious that a student's mastery of a subject cannot be so thorough if he is taught in two languages."

Asked in conclusion, what the success of the Nationalist movement would mean to the country, Mr. Awad spoke out strongly.

"It means," he said, "that you will have a people thoroughly loyal and thoroughly grateful to the British Government; instead of being covertly, if not openly, hostile. We Nationalists—and, by the way, I may say that we have not secret societies for the furtherance of our views—hold that the interests of England and

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The Princess Sabba Hanem, wife of Mohamed Bey Ibrahim, arrived in London some days ago, and will spend the summer season with her mother and sister in England.

Mohab Pasha, Governor of the Suez Canal, will leave Genoa on the 12th inst. for Port Said on board the N.D.I. boat.

De Martino Pasha, Director-General of the Daira Khassah, has embarked for Europe.

M. Prohitzer, vice-consul of Austria-Hungary in Alexandria, left for Europe on Saturday.

Sir Reginald Oakes left yesterday for Europe, via Port Said.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday morning from Europe, on board the Austrian Lloyd S.S. "Bohemia," were Pasha Pasha, and Luzzatto Pasha, director of the Bank of Egypt.

Lieut. W. J. W. Steward, Inspecting Officer of the Galway Coastguard Division, who retired on the 11th inst. with the rank of commander, would have completed thirty years' service had he remained on four days longer. Commander Steward, who had held the rank of lieutenant since December, 1886, was midshipman of the "Monarch" at the bombardment of Alexandria and during the Egyptian War, 1882 (medal with clasp and bronze star). He had been at Galway since November, 1902.

The death is reported of Major St. George John Rathbone, retired, late of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, aged 60. He joined the Army Dec. 2, 1865 becoming Captain Feb. 12, 1889; and Major Jan. 16, 1889, retiring in that rank on retired pay. As a subaltern of the 6th Regiment he served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, as transport officer with the Kurram Valley Field Force (medal). He served with the 1st Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment throughout the Egyptian War, 1882, and was present at the surrender of Kafir Dewas (medal and Khedive's star); served throughout the campaign in the Eastern Sudan in 1895, and was present at the engagement at Habbesh and Tofrek (mentioned in despatches) and the subsequent advance to and burning of Tama, (two clasps); served with the Egyptian Frontier Force in 1895-86, and was present with the mounted infantry in the engagement of Gifnis.

CRICKET.

A.C.C. v. COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The match played on Saturday on the Alexandria Cricket Ground between the A.C.C. and a team of the Coldstream Guards resulted in a very easy winner for the former. Winning the toss and taking first innings Alexandria immediately settled down to compile a good score and after Hay, who opened the innings with Carver, had been dismissed for 4 by a somewhat doubtful I.W. Carver and Menden made merry with the ball, which found the boundary time after time. Menden played exceptionally well and placed his balls very neatly, and some good hard hitting was seen from Carver, who was obviously in form, though perhaps rather rash at times. Maitland was most useful, and it was to the first ball he received, but, Scott Dalgleish further punished the Coldstream's bowlers to the tune of 51, and with five wickets down the Alexandria team declared the innings closed for 259. The Coldstreams fared almost worse with the bat than they did when in the field, and their only player who could stand up to the bowling of Carver and Prosser was Pte. Revell, who compiled more than half the total score by good old round play. Five of the players were missed for a duck, and the only man to reach double figures, besides Revell, was Mr. Bringham. Carver took five wickets for 21 and Prosser four for 18. Appended are the scores:—

ALEXANDRIA.

H. B. Carver, b. Bringham	91
W. Hay, b. W. Revell	4
I. H. Menden, b. Colburn	94
R. E. Maitland, b. W. Revell	0
G. Scott Dalgleish, b. Colburn, b. Mohr	51
staid	51
N. Prosser, not out	1
K. Bernard	0
S. J. Dawson	0
R. B. McLean	did not bat.
A. Coombe	0
W. E. Roll	innings declared closed
Extras	18
5 wickets	259

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Sgt. Mohrstadt, b. Carver	8
Pte. White, b. Prosser	0
Sgt. Smith, b. Dawson, b. Prosser	0
Mr. Bringham, b. Carver	11
Pte. Revell, b. Carver	51
Lord Lansborough, b. Prosser	4
Capt. Lane, b. Prosser	4
Pte. Tollenmace, run out	8
Pte. Stevens, not out	8
Colburn, b. Carver	0
Sgt. Silver, b. Carver	0

